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# Studies on the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Asia

## 5) A New Genus of the Tribe Psilopterini from the Tokara Group of the Ryukyu Archipelago

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**Abstract** A new buprestid genus from the Tokara group of the Ryukyu Archipelago in Southwest Japan, *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. is established for *Dicerca nishidai* Tôyama, 1986. This species has many of the characters of the genus *Dicerca*, but also has the specific characters of other genera in the Psilopterini of Chalcophorinae, namely, scattered sensory pores on both sides of the antennae and a single groove along the margin of prosternal process.

I was fortunate to capture a pair of the specimens of *Dicerca nishidai* on Nakanoshima Is. of the Tokara group of the Ryukyu Archipelago in 1997. When I found the relatively large female on the cut surface of a stout branch, I was unable to place it in the genus *Dicerca* Eschscholtz, 1829, but it looked like some species of the genus *Apateum* Spinola, 1837 in the *Polybothris* generic group sensu Volkovitsh, (2001) from Madagascar. The specimen was clumsy in the behavior and attracted my attention.

The specimens have projections on the inner sides of mesotibia in the male and prolonged elytral apices, which are common characters in the genus *Dicerca*. These also have the scattered sensory pores on both sides of the antennae and single groove along the margin of the prosternal process, which are not found in the genus *Dicerca*. For these reasons, it is considered that the specimens belong to a new genus closely related to *Dicerca* Eschscholtz, 1829. In this paper, I will describe it and redescribe the species with added female description.

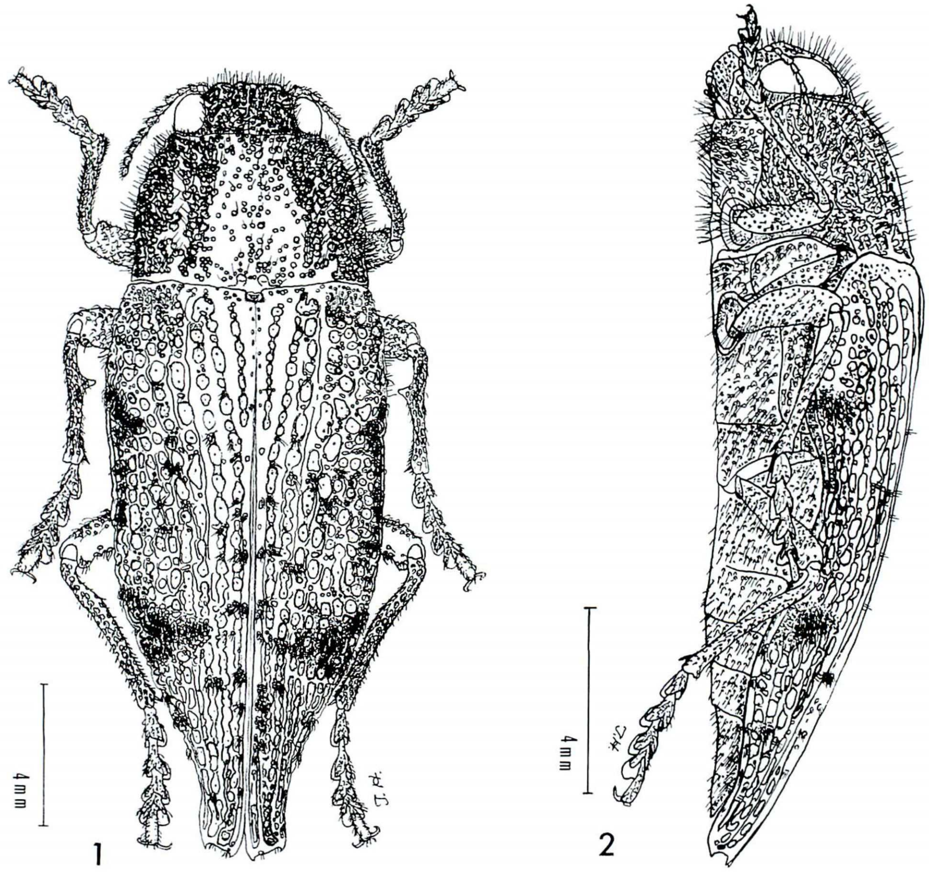
Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Svatopluk Bílý of the Depertment of Entomology, National Museum, Praha, to Dr. Gayle H. Nelson of Blue Springs, Missouri, and also to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for their kindness in critically reading the original manuscript and offering invaluable suggestions. I am also grateful to Dr. Mark G. Volkovitsh of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, for kind offer of his paper and valuable suggestions, and to Dr. Eduard Jendek of the Institute of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, for his kind offer of a photograph of *Touzalinia psilopteroides* Théry, 1922 for comparison with the studied

specimens. Thanks are also due to Mr. Hans MÜHLE of München, Dr. Jiří SIMANDL in Czech Republic, and Mr. Masahiro TANAKA of Kobe City for their kind offer of various materials used in this study.

## Genus ***Tokaranodicerca*** gen. nov.

Facies of *Dicerca*. Body vaulted, strongly attenuate posteriad, in lateral view convex above with the highest part at elytral base; pronotum spherically convex; head, pronotum and prosternum sparsely covered with erect setae.

Head distinctly narrower than base of pronotum, declivous anteriorly with narrow median groove; frons convex with median carina; clypeal suture absent; clypeus transverse; each antennal cavity large and triangular; small cavity with a tubercle present on upper lateral corner of antennal cavity; eyes medium-sized and convergent above; pos-

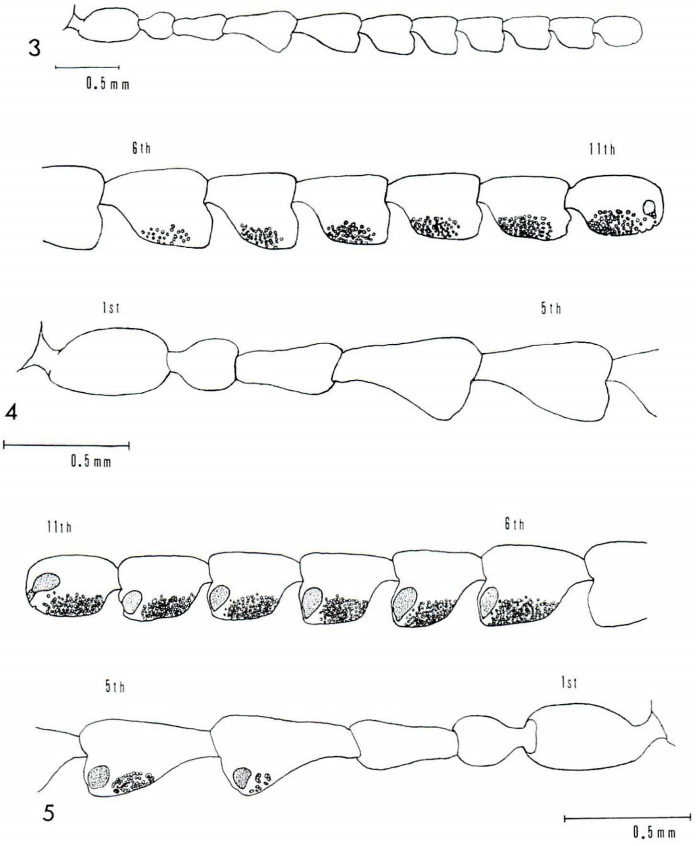


Figs. 1–2. *Tokaranodicerca nishidai* (TÔYAMA, 1986), ♂; 1, dorsal view; 2, lateral view.

terior margin of eyes hidden by anterior margin of pronotum; each maxillary palpus with depressed and triangular terminal segment; labrum rectangular, wider than long; labium with anterior margin obtusely produced at middle.

Antennae compact; 1st segment fusiform, 2nd globular, 3rd obconical, 4th and 5th triangular, 6th to 10th tetragonal and apical one parallelogrammatic; each of basal five segments moderately robust and apical six planate; sensory pores concentrated in each terminal socket on apico-internal surface of 4th to apical segments, and on apico-external surface of the apical one; different kind of pores scattered on inner surface of 4th to apical segments and on outer surface of 6th to apical; area with scattered pores on each segment feebly depressed on both surfaces.

Pronotum transverse and convex, widest at base; anterior margin 2/3 as wide as posterior one; sides sinuate; in lateral view marginal carina short from base; median longitudinal costa wide with longitudinal depression anteriorly and at ante-scutellar part on midline or entire.



Figs. 3–5. *Tokaranodicerca nishidai* (Tôyama, 1986), ♂; 3, left antenna; 4, outer side of left antenna; 5, inner side of left antenna.

Scutellum small, wider than long.

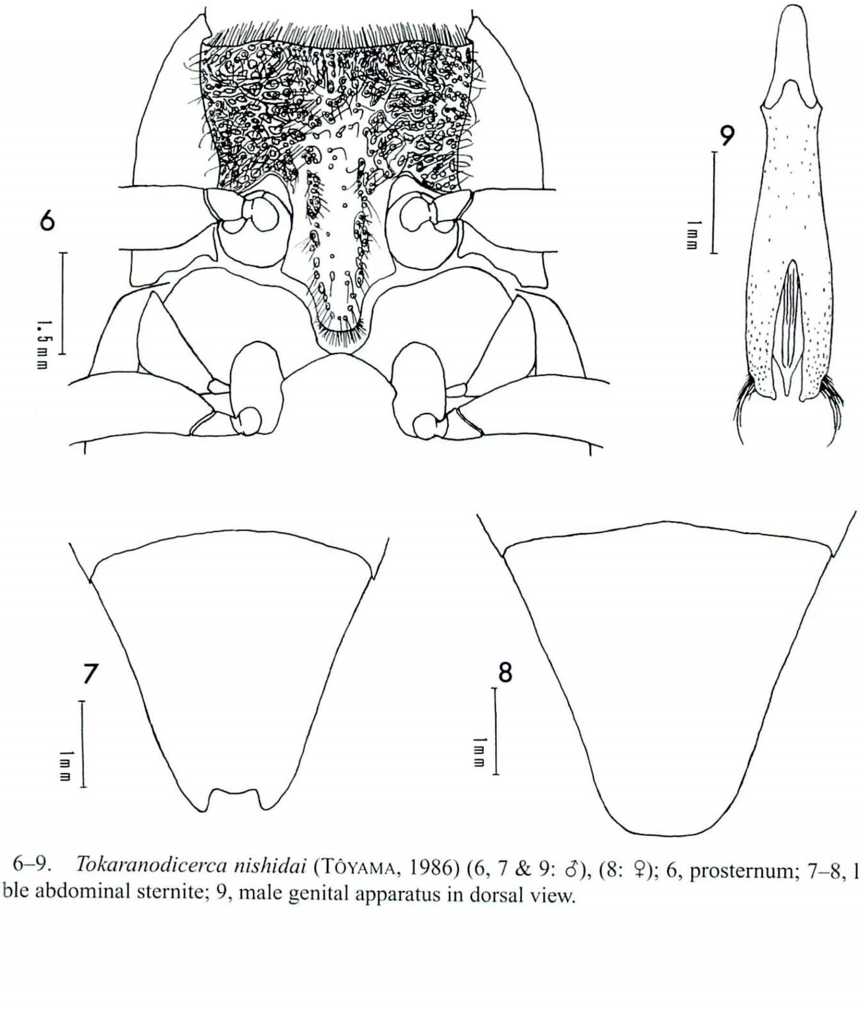
Elytra with the widest part across humeral prominences; sides sinuate from widest part to wider part at level of 1st abdominal sternite where they are arcuately rounded, then, sinuously convergent to apices where they are furcate and divergent; each elytron with carinate intervals and foveae in all striae; foveae deep and elliptical along intervals.

Prosternum convex, gradually planate from sides to the middle; prosternal process planate and smooth with single groove along the lateral and apical margins, and punctures on groove.

Mesosternum divided. Metasternum with entire longitudinal groove.

Abdomen shallowly and longitudinally depressed in the middle of 1st sternite; in lateral view 2nd and 3rd sternites produced from the level of the posterior end of metasternum;

Legs rather long, robust; each tarsal segment moderately short in length in each of



Figs. 6–9. *Tokaranodicerca nishidai* (TÔYAMA, 1986) (6, 7 & 9: ♂), (8: ♀); 6, prosternum; 7–8, last visible abdominal sternite; 9, male genital apparatus in dorsal view.

pro- and mesotarsi, though each segment in metatarsi is moderately long and the 1st one is as long as the 2nd; each tarsal pad wider than tarsus and exposed on both sides in basal three segments in all tarsi.

Hind wing with vein Rs not joining M; cross vein (R–M) visible; vein $1A_3$ nearly connected to vein $2A_1$ at the root of $1A_3$ with a short protuberance on each vein, though the separation can be seen under microscope; vein pseudoRs visible though narrow and pseudo1A inconspicuous; vein 1A 0.33 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

Type species: *Dicerca nishidai* TÔYAMA, 1986.

*Etymology.* The generic name is derived from the name of the Tokara group of the Ryukyu Archipelago where the species was first discovered.

*Remarks.* This new genus is allied to the genus *Dicerca*, but can be distinguished from it by the following characters: 1) body vaulted, and convex with the highest part at elytral base in lateral view, while in *Dicerca*, it is robust, and convex with the highest part behind elytral base; 2) each of antennal segments 6th to 10th tetragonal and planate, while in *Dicerca*, each is triangular and robust; 3) sensory pores on antennae scattered on both surfaces of 6th to 11th segments other than the sockets on inner surface of the broader segments and on the outer surface of apical segment; in *Dicerca*, antennae with no scattered pores, though the following five species of *Dicerca* have additional sockets or additional scattered pores: *D.* (*H.*) *fritillum*, *D.* (*D.*) *unokichii*, *D.* (*D.*) *kurosawai*, *D.* (*D.*) *tibialis*, and *D.* (*D.*) *corrugata*; 4) pronotum with no depression on each side on disc, while in *Dicerca*, more or less with a depression on each side; 5) prosternal process planate and smooth with a single groove along the margin, while in *Dicerca*, it is sulcate in the middle or feebly depressed; 6) each tarsal pad wider than the tarsus and exposed on both sides in basal three segments, while in *Dicerca*, each tarsal pad is covered with tarsus; 7) vein $1A_3$ in hind wing nearly con-

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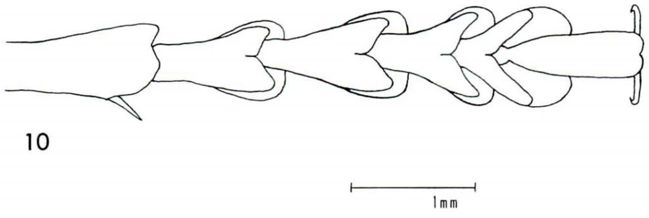

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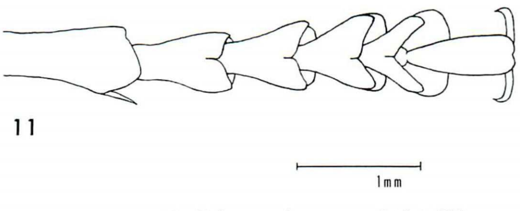

Figs. 10–11. Right metatarsus.—— 10. *Tokaranodicerca nishidai* (TÔYAMA, 1986), ♂.—— 11. *Dicerca* (*Dicerca*) *aenea aenea* (LINNAEUS, 1761), ♂.

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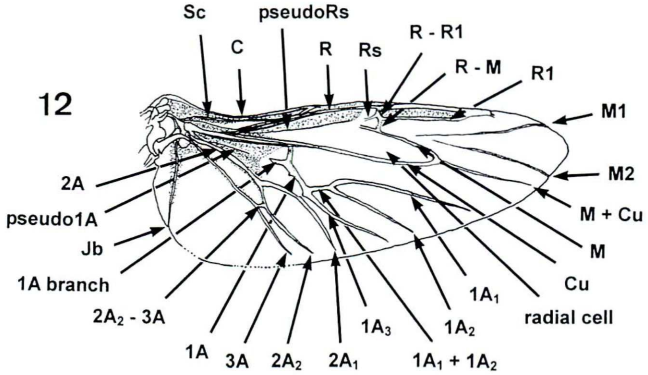

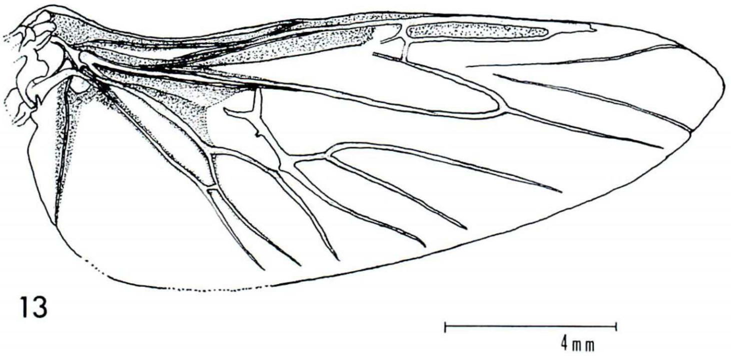

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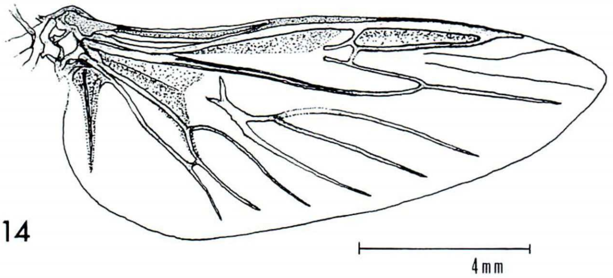

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Figs. 12–14. Right hind wing.——12–13. *Tokaranodicerca nishidai* (TÔYAMA, 1986), ♂; 12, venation of hind wing.——14. *Dicerca* (*Dicerca*) *aenea aenea* (LINNAEUS, 1761), ♂.

nected to vein $2A_1$ with a short wedge from each vein, while in *Dicerca*, vein $1A_3$ distinctly separated from vein $2A_1$; 8) vein 1A 0.33 times as long as vein $1A_3$, while in *Dicerca*, vein 1A 0.16–0.29 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

## Key to the Subgenera of *Dicerca* and *Tokaranodicerca*

1. Antennal segments each tetragonal from 6th to 11th. . . . *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov.
— Antennal segments triangular from 6th to 10th; [genus *Dicerca*]. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.
2. Prosternal process shallowly depressed and entirely punctate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . subgenus *Argante* GISTEL, 1834.
— Prosternal process sulcate and punctate in the middle, though both lateral sides smooth and with no punctures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.
3. Tarsi slender, and claws long: each claw of metatarsus 1.6 times as long as the apical tarsal pad. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . subgenus *Hemidicerca* RICHTER, 1952.
— Tarsi rather robust, and claws short: each claw of metatarsus less than 1.4 times as long as apical tarsal pad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . subgenus *Dicerca* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829.

### ***Tokaranodicerca nishidai*** (TÔYAMA, 1986)

(Figs. 1–12)

*Dicerca nishidai* TÔYAMA, 1986, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (189), pp. 18–19, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Male. Body black with shimmer, and punctures aeneo-cupreous with aeneous shimmer; ventral surface with punctate parts aeneous without shimmer except on prosternum with aeneous shimmer; antennae and legs black without shimmer.

Head transverse; vertex broad with a median groove reaching the top of frons; frons feebly convex with the top at basal 1/3 of frons, and with longitudinal median carina; clypeus with anterior margin arcuately emarginate; each antennal cavity surrounded by elevated triangular margin; surface coarsely punctate, the punctures reticulate and longitudinally confluent.

Antennae reaching anterior 1/3 of pronotum; length (width) of each segment as follows (the length is of the stem part of each segment and the width is the maximum width): 5.0 (2.7), 2.7 (2.0), 4.3 (2.0), 5.7 (3.0), 5.0 (3.0), 4.0 (3.0), 4.0 (2.7), 3.7 (2.7), 3.7 (2.3), 3.3 (2.7), 3.7 (2.0) (in 0.1 mm); each scattered pore with fine and short recumbent whitish hair.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long; anterior margin feebly bisinuate with broadly produced median lobe; posterior margin bisinuate with arcuately produced median lobe, broadly and arcuately emarginate at lateral 2/3 from ante-scutellar part; posterior angle acute posteriorly; sides sinuate, convergent from base to basal 1/4, then arcuately divergent to basal 2/5 and arcuately convergent to anterior angles; anterior angles rounded in lateral view; shallow transverse groove just behind anterior margin interrupted by longitudinal broad costa in the middle which is entire and 1/3 as wide as the base; longitudinal costa at lateral 2/3 from ante-scutellar part entire on each side; surface irregularly punctate except on median longitudinal broad costa, the punctures reticulate and confluent, becoming coarser and more reticulate laterally; each puncture with one or a few long erect whitish setae; ante-scutellar part transversely with two foveoles.

Scutellum depressed in the center.

Elytra 3.5 times as long as pronotum, 1.1 times as wide as pronotum, 2.0 times as long as the widest part at humeral prominences; each basal lobe obtusely angulate at basal emargination of pronotum; humeri obtusely angulate; each apex transversely truncated with a spine at each angle; sutural margin entirely costate and elevated from anterior 1/3 of elytral length[1] to apices; lateral margins costate from the widest part to apices; each elytron with 10 carinate intervals as follows: 1st short and joining with sutural margin, 2nd to 9th nearly complete with the interruption of two markings, 10th shortened, starting in apical 1/4 and running along lateral margin; foveae in striae elliptical and more confluent along lateral intervals; surface scattered with punctures or aeneous spots with a few punctures in each spot which bears whitish erect setae; two markings arranged on each elytron as follows: small aeneo-cupreous marking across two intervals from lateral margin at basal 1/4 and punctate with whitish semi-recumbent setae, and large transverse aeneo-cupreous marking across six intervals from lateral margin at apical 2/5 with aureous shimmer and punctate with two or three clumps of semi-recumbent whitish setae.

Prosternum with anterior margin bisinuate with shallow emargination in the middle. Mesosternum coarsely punctate at sides. Metasternum with median groove with longitudinal carina behind transverse line.

Posterior coxae shallowly and arcuately emarginate at posterior margins.

Abdomen with the last visible abdominal sternite trapezoidally emarginate at apex; surface punctate, more coarsely and densely so at the sides, each puncture with a whitish semi-recumbent seta.

Legs clothed with whitish setae; all femora fusiform; protibia straight, dilated externally at apex with yellowish brushes inside; mesotibia arcuate interiorly with a projection at anterior 1/3 of inner side; metatibia arcuate interiorly with short brownish bristles at posterior 2/3 of outer side; each metatarsal segment rather long with the length order 1st=2nd>3rd>4th; in last metatarsal segment, the pad 1.5 times as long as the last segment; each claw of metatarsus 1.5 times as long as the pad of the last segment.

Male genital apparatus slender; parameres arcuately emarginate beside central prominence at base, then feebly and arcuately expanded on both sides; each apex with one long and several shorter setae; aedeagus triangularly produced towards apex.

Hind wing dark brown.

Female. Clypeus with anterior margin triangularly emarginate. Posterior coxae linear at posterior margins. Abdomen with 1st sternite more shallowly depressed in the middle than in the male; last visible abdominal sternite simply rounded at apex. Mesotibia without projection on inner side.

Length: 21.4–23.3 mm (mean 22.4 mm) (♂), 27.0 mm (♀). Width: 7.9–8.1 mm

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[1] The elytral length is measured from the base of the scutellum to apices.

(mean 8.0 mm) (♂), 9.9 mm (♀).

*Specimens examined.* Holotype; ♂, Kusuki, Nakanoshima Is., Toshima-mura, Kagoshima Pref. 24–VII–1986, N. NISHIDA leg.; same locality as the holotype: 1♂, 23–VII–1997, T. HATTORI leg.; 1♀, 21–VII–1997, T. HATTORI leg.

*Host plant.* All the specimens taken by the author were found on the cut surfaces of a stout branch or the decrepit trunk of a *Morus* tree, which is probably the host plant.

## Subgenus ***Dicerca*** ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

(Figs. 13–14)

*Dicerca* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829, Zool. Atl., **1**, p. 9; type species: *Buprestis aenea* LINNAEUS, 1758.—— KERREMANS, 1903, Gen. Ins., (12c), pp. 124–125, 130–133.
*Dicerca (Dicerca)*: BÍLÝ, 1982, Fn. ent. scand., **10**, pp. 34–36.

Antennae with each segment robust and with sensory pores concentrated in a socket on apico-internal surface of each segment from 4th to apical one.

Pronotum with disc convex, shallowly and obliquely depressed to ante-lateral direction on each side; shallow median longitudinal depression entire or inconspicuous.

Prosternum with prosternal process longitudinally sulcate in the middle and densely punctate, though smooth on the lateral sides.

Last abdominal sternite in female rounded at apex with a pair of circular notches and intermediate lobe between them.

Legs rather robust with each tarsal pad covered with tarsus laterally; in last metatarsal segment, the pad 1.2–1.4 times as long as the last segment; each claw of metatarsus 1.1–1.4 times as long as the pad of the last segment.

Hind wing with vein Rs not joining M; cross vein (R–M) visible; vein pseudoRs and pseudo1A invisible; vein $1A_3$ distinctly separated from $2A_1$; vein 1A 0.16–0.22 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

*Remarks.* The three species *Dicerca (Dicerca) corrugata* FAIRMAIRE, 1902 from Southwest China, *D. (D.) kurosawai* HATTORI et AKIYAMA, 1999 from Taiwan, and *D. (D.) tibialis* LEWIS, 1893 from Southwest Japan and China have the same characters as the other members of the subgenus *Dicerca*, though differing from the latter in the peculiarities pointed out below. They are segregated in a species-group to be called the *corrugata* group.

Antennae:— Additional scattered sensory pores or sockets present other than the ordinary sockets of the subgenus *Dicerca*, as follows: 1) one socket present on the apico-external surface of apical segment; 2) *D. (D.) corrugata*: sensory pores scattered on the inner surface of 6th to apical segments and on the outer surface of two apical segments; 3) *D. (D.) kurosawai*: one additional socket present on each of the 7th to apical segments; 4) *D. (D.) tibialis*: one additional socket present on each of the 6th or 7th to apical segments.

Legs:— In last metatarsal segment, the pad is 1.5–1.6 times as long as the last segment and claw of metatarsus 1.2–1.4 times as long as the pad of the last segment.

Hind wing:— Vein 1A 0.20–0.26 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

*Dicerca* (*D.*) *unokichii* HATTORI, 1991 from Taiwan has also the same characters as the other members of the subgenus *Dicerca* except for the *corrugata* group, though in antennae, one socket present on the apico-external surface of the apical segment other than the ordinary sockets of the subgenus *Dicerca*, and the other minor characters as follows: in last metatarsal segment, the pad is 1.5 times as long as the last segment and claw of metatarsus is 1.2 times as long as the pad of the last segment, and vein 1A 0.19 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

All the species belonging to this subgenus in the Eurasian Continent were examined, though the hind wings were examined for *D.* (*D.*) *aenea aenea* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *D.* (*D.*) *berolinensis* HERBST, 1779, *D.* (*D.*) *furcata aino* LEWIS, 1893, *D.* (*D.*) *obtusa* KRAATZ, 1882, *D.* (*D.*) *unokichii*, *D.* (*D.*) *corrugata*, *D.* (*D.*) *kurosawai*, and *D.* (*D.*) *tibialis*.

## Subgenus ***Argante*** GISTEL, 1834

*Argante* GISTEL, 1834, Ins.-Doubl. Graf Jenison-Walworth, p. 10; type species: *Buprestis moesta* FABRICIUS, 1792.——RICHTER, 1952, Zlatki (Buprestidae), Fauna SSSR, **13**(4), pp. 62–65, 107–108.
*Dicerca* (*Argante*): BÍLÝ, 1982, Fn. ent. scand., **10**, p. 35.

Antennae with each segment robust and with sensory pores concentrated in each socket on apico-internal surface of 4th to apical segments.

Pronotum with disc convex, shallowly and obliquely depressed to ante-lateral direction on each side; median longitudinal depression entire.

Prosternum with prosternal process shallowly depressed and entirely densely punctate.

Last abdominal sternite in female rounded at apex with a pair of circular notches and intermediate lobe between them in *D.* (*A.*) *herbsti* KIESENWETTER, 1857 or simply rounded in *D.* (*A.*) *moesta*.

Legs rather robust with each tarsal pad covered with tarsus laterally; in last metatarsal segment, the pad 1.3–1.4 times as long as the last segment; each claw of metatarsus 1.2–1.3 times as long as the pad of the last segment.

Hind wing with vein Rs not joining M; cross vein (R–M) visible; vein pseudoRs and pseudo1A invisible; vein $1A_3$ distinctly separated from $2A_1$; vein 1A 0.22 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

*Remarks.* The hind wing was examined for *Dicerca* (*A.*) *herbsti*.

## Subgenus ***Hemidicerca*** RICHTER, 1952

*Hemidicerca* RICHTER, 1952, Zlatki (Buprestidae), Fauna SSSR, **13**(4), pp. 62–64, 132–133; type species: *Dicerca fritillum* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832.

Body robust though somewhat deplanate.

Antennae with each segment robust and with sensory pores concentrated in each socket on apico-internal surface of 4th to apical segments and apico-external surface of the apical segment.

Pronotum with disc weakly convex, shallowly obliquely depressed to ante-lateral direction on each side; median longitudinal depression entire.

Prosternum with prosternal process longitudinally sulcate in the middle with punctures, and smooth on the lateral sides.

Last abdominal sternite in female rounded at apex with a shallow emargination on each side.

Legs relatively slender with rather slender tarsi; each tarsal pad covered with tarsus laterally; in last metatarsal segment, the pad 1.5 times as long as the last segment; each claw of the metatarsus 1.6 times as long as the pad of the last segment.

Hind wing with vein Rs not joining M; cross vein (R–M) visible; vein pseudoRs and pseudo1A invisible; vein $1A_3$ distinctly separated from $2A_1$; vein 1A 0.29 times as long as vein $1A_3$.

*Remarks.* This subgenus includes only *Dicerca* (*H.*) *fritillum* from the Caucasian region. This species has a socket on apico-external surface of the apical segment of antennae other than the sockets on internal surface, and the pad of the last metatarsal segment is relatively long, 1.5 times as long as the last segment. Also *D.* (*D.*) *unokichii* has the same characters, so that these species seem closely related.

## Discussion

*Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. has many characters in common with the genus *Dicerca*, *e.g.*, body strongly attenuate posteriad and mesotibia with a projection on the inner side in male for the type species. This new genus has unique antennal characters as follows: 1) each planate in apical six segments, 2) area with the scattered sensory pores on each segment feebly depressed on both surfaces, 3) each of apical six segments tetragonal, 4) sensory pores scattered on both surfaces of apical six segments. These characters are not found in the Psilopterini LACORDAIRE, 1857 sensu VOLKOVITSH, (2001), with the exception of the genera *Apateum* and *Hippomelas* LAPORTE et GORY, 1837.

The genus *Apateum*, according to *A. luczoti* GUÉRIN, 1833, has the following characters in common with *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov.: 1) apical five antennal segments each planate; 2) area with the scattered sensory pores on both surfaces of each antennal segment feebly depressed; 3) each of apical five antennal segments tetragonal; 4) sensory pores scattered on both surfaces of apical five antennal segments other than the terminal sockets; 5) a terminal socket on each apico-internal surface of 5th to apical antennal segments and on apico-external surface of apical antennal segment; 6) antennal cavity with a tubercle; 7) maxillary palpus with 3rd segment subtriangular; 8) prosternal process with single groove along margin; 9) tarsal pads well developed laterally and apically; 10) vein $1A_3$ in hind wing running near vein $2A_1$, though not connected. The genus *Apateum* differs from *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. in the following points: 1) antennal segments 1st to 3rd short and globular; 2) last visible abdominal sternite simply rounded at apex in male, obtusely angulate at apex with a shallow emargination on each side in female.

The genus *Hippomelas* according to *H. planicauda* CASEY, 1909 has the following characters in common with *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov.: 1) apical eight antennal segments each planate; 2) area with the scattered sensory pores on outer surface of each antennal segment feebly depressed; 3) each of apical eight antennal segments tetragonal; 4) sensory pores scattered on both surfaces of apical eight antennal segments other than the terminal sockets; 5) a terminal socket on each apico-internal surface of 4th to apical antennal segments; 6) prosternal process with a groove along each lateral margin; 7) each tarsal pad well developed laterally and apically. The genus *Hippomelas* is different from *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. in the following characters: 1) body elongate and subcylindrical; 2) 1st antennal segment elongate; 3) maxillary palpus with 3rd segment elongate though triangular; 4) legs slender, 5) vein $2A_1$ with anal cell.

Judging from these characters, *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. seems related to the genus *Apateum* from Madagascar, and remotely related to the genus *Hippomelas* from North America. The hind wings of the genus *Hippomelas* have also vein Rs not joining M, and cross vein (R–M) visible, so that, if the antennal form is disregarded, the genus *Hippomelas* has the characters of the subtribe Buprestina LEACH, 1815. Besides, the well developed tarsal pad is a common character in the Buprestina, *e.g.*, *Buprestis* (*Buprestis*) *haemorrhoidalis japanensis* E. SAUNDERS, 1873 from Japan.

The single groove along the margin of the prosternal process is a common character in the Psilopterini except the genus *Dicerca* and is also seen in *Nipponobuprestis amabilis* (SNELLEN VAN VOLLENHOVEN, 1864) from Southwest Japan, and *Chalcophora yunnana nakanei* KUROSAWA, 1974 from the Tokara group of the Ryukyu Archipelago in Japan.

In short, *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. shares certain specific characters with the cited genera, whose distributional areas are widely separated from East Asia. It seems probable that *Tokaranodicerca* gen. nov. is one of the primitive genera in the Psilopterini.

## 要　　約

服部宇春：アジアのタマムシの研究．5. —— トカラ列島から記録されているキンモンフタオタマムシ (*Dicerca nishidai* TÔYAMA, 1986) について，触角の形状が第6節以降で四角形であること，および感覚孔がその節以降で両面散布されている，また前胸腹板突起では外縁に沿う点刻による溝が存在する，さらに付節板が付節から側方に膨出していることから，この種に対して新属 *Tokaranodicerca* を設立した．また，中国から記載された *D.* (*D.*) *corrugata*, 台湾から記載された *D.* (*D.*) *kurosawai* そして日本から記載され中国にも分布する *D.* (*D.*) *tibialis* は，触角に付加的な感覚孔があり，さらに付節板が後方に比較的突出していることから，これら3種をフタ

オタマムシの基亜属の中で*corrugata*種群として区別した.

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